ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

The following intelligence appeared in a portion of our The steamship North Star, R. A. Wemsek, commanding, left Havre on the evening of the 3d inst., arstred off Cowes on the morning of the 4th; left Cowes M 10 p. m., and reached Quarantine at 2 a. m. on

sday morning. The North Star experienced the most terrific westerly ga es during mariy the entire passage. On the night of the eth passed a steamship off Start point -pessibly the Union. On Monday, Nov. 12, at 4 p. m. (lat. 48 30, lon. 40 15,) passed a steamship steering cost, with two steck pipes painted red-supposed to be the Hermann.

The North Star brings 350 tuns of French goods and 117 passengers.

By this arrival we have received the second edition of The London Times of the 3d iast. We are coastquently in possession of one day's later news than that received by the Patific, which a rived on Thursday morning last.

We find nothing new in The Times respecting the threatened difficulty between Great Britain and the United States. The circular of Croskey & Co. of

London, however, contains the following paragraph:
"The question of war between the United States and
Great Britain has been a leading topic of conversation and discussion for the last ten days, though few be-lieve in the actual realization of such a direful event. An uncertain apprehension is felt on all sides, nobed y the first blow will knows what is going on, or where the first blow will fall, and even the absurd idea of an American invasion of Ireland is gravely discussed at Lloyd's and on

The reported quotations at the London Stock Exshange at 11 o'clock morning of the 3d inst., are-Consols for money, 88 to 884; do. for account (Decomper 8), 881.

The Paris correspondent of The Time: makes no sions to the war question as regards the United

The Lerd-Lieutenant of Ireland had visited on the 2d inst. the public institutions of Belfast. His reception was a brilliant one.

In France an Imperial decree had been published confirming the promotion of fifty seven persons be-longing to the army in the East to the rank of offieers, and the nomination of five hundred and seventytwo to the henor of knight of the Legion of Honor, as well as the grant of one thousand two hundred and eighty-four military medals conferred by Marshal Pelissier. The list comprised persons of every grade Som colonel down to private.

Accounts from Vienna give the particulars of several agrarian disturbances near the Croatian capital. They were suppressed by the police

Shanghae dates are to the 7th September, but they contain no important political news.

A large and heavily-armed piratical fleet has been destroyed, or dispersed, by her Majesty's brig Bittern, to the northward of Shanghao. Nineteen piratical

vessels have been destroyed. The Overland mail, with advices from Bombay to the 2d, and Calcutts to the 22d of September, had reached London. Mr. H. V. Connolly, collector of Malabar and provisional member of the council of Madras, was murdered by a party of Moplans on the 11th. The insurrection of the Santhals had not been quelled. The religious quarrel at Oade was still

The Taoutae of Shanghae has issued a proclamation ordaining that from and after the Chinese new year (February, 1856,) all dollars or foreign coins of the kind assayed at the custom house, in the presence of the consuls, shall be taken at par with the old Carolus dolhar, with reference to their intrinsic purity and weight in silver. This is an important step towards doing away with the fictitious value of the Carolus dollar, but the authority of the Tacutse is limited to his district, and the reformation of the currency must be a

matter of time. and what the months on were it is. per picul. The remaining stock and ex sected supplies are of the inferior kinds. During the month four seeh had sailed for America.

THE TE DEUM QUESTION AT PITE

From Our Cwa 'k re-room

Paris, Friday, Nov. 2, 1855. Finding the importance which is attached in the United States to the act of the American minister in Paris in attending the Te Deum at Notre Dame in honor of the fall of Sevastopol, I commenced a few days ago a thorough investigation of the subject, with the view of laying before your readers. if possible, all the facts in the case. I not only succeeded in obtaining all the necessary informa-2ion, but learned also other facts of the most inter esting character in regard to the conduct of other legations and their governments on the occasion of the Te Deum in question, and their general principles of neutrality, for which I know your readers on both sides of the Atlantic will be thankful. It is a curious history, and its authenticity can be guaranteed, since I received it from individuals of the foreign diplomatic corps in Paris.

There are three sources from which the diplomatic corps receive notices to attend a reception. fête, or ceremony of any kind at which his Majesty is expected to be present. One comes from the Grand Chamberlain of the Emperor, who makes invitations for fêtes or ceremonies given by the Emperor himself within the Palace. The invitatien of the Grand Chamberlain is equivalent, in Court etiquette, to an order from the Emperor. and must be obeyed, or a good excuse offered. The second and most frequent form of invitation is that which comes from the Minister of Foreign Affairs-and this, too, is equivalent to an order, and must be obeyed, or a valid excuse offered. The third comes from the Dean of the diplomatic corps, (who is always the Pope's Nuncio,) and who invites on occasions less official than the preceding, and who is empowered to perform this duty on all occasions where the Government does not desire or has not the right to make it an obligatory duty on the foreign Ministers to attend. The duty is purposely assigned to him, so as not to constitute his invitation an order from the Emperor. and so as to place it in the power of the Ministers to remain away if they wish. In his hands an invitation still partakes of an official character, but it is more a simple civility than anything else; and it must be obvious that such a class of invitations must be furnished, in the frequent ceremonies which occur at a Court like that of France. Thusfor the fêtes and ceremonies which attended Queen Victoria's visit in France, it was the Pope's Nuncio who issued all the invitations to his colleagues; and surely an invitation from the Grand Chamberlain or the Foreign Secretary-that is to say, a command-to these fetes, would neither have been proper nor in accordance with the rules which govern diplomatic bodies.

It was the Pope's Nuncio who issued the invitations to the Te Deum at Notre Dame in honor of the fall of Sevastopol, and the following is a correct copy of it, as I transcribed it from an eriginal in the hands of a member of the diplomatie corps:

"Le Nonce Apostolique recoit communication que demain, à midi, sers chanté un Te Deam en presence de Sa Majeste en FE sine Notre Dame à l'eccasion de la prise de Sevastopol.

"Il sera reservé dans le transcot droit de l'Egisse una tribune peur M M. les Membres du Cerpe Diplomatique qui vendront accister à estic cérémente."

The word "condront" is here used where pe: hape a Frenchman would have used " roudraient."

But " roudrout" is more in accordance with the Italian idiom, and the document cannot be trans. lated into English otherwise than as follows:

"Tre apost lie nuncio receives communication (or notice) that to morrow, at now, there will be chanted a Te Osma, in presence of his Majesty, at the church of Notre Dame, on the occasion of the taking of Sevastopol.

"There will be reserved in the right transept of the church, a tribune for the members of the diplomatic corps who wish to attend the ceremony."

Another paragraph gave directions as to the hour and the door by which they were to enter, and added: "On sera en uniforme." But all the great bodies of state had been ordered by their Government to be in uniform, and this was added to the nuncio's note, it is reasonable to suppose, as a piece of information to the diplomatic corps: that those who wished to come would appear in uniform The above is the copy of the invitation which was served by the nuncio to the entire corps, and I leave the reader to form his own ap-

preciation of its force and its meaning. When this decument arrived at the different embassies on Wednesday afternoon, there was a great commotion in the diplomatic world. Hasty visits were made between embassies, and soon the telegraph was set to working between ministers and their governments; and it was not till 10 o'clock next morning (the Te Deum took place at 12) that all were decided on the course to follow. The following shows how each minister acted on that day, and is curious as an evidence of the position in which each government stands on the war question.

Denmark, Sweden, Belgium, Würtemberg, and Bavaria, had no representative at the Te Deum; Saxony and Hanover were represented only by their Secretaries of Legation, the ministers remaining away by instructions from their govern ments, but sending their secretaries as a kind of half-way measure. The three first ministers-those of Denmark, Sweden and Belgium-have had standing instructions for a year (as well no doubt as the agents of the same governments at St. Pe tersburg and London) to abstain from attending all such ceremonies as have any particular connection with the war. But the governments of Sweden and Belgium telegraphed to their ministers to illuminate their embassies in the evening, which they did. This they considered an external formality, more as a concession to the crowd which would be found in the streets on that night than as a compliment to the Government.

To continue, Würtemberg and Bavaria acted without instructions, and as I have said beforeremained away entirely and did not illuminate. Baden-Baden, Holland, and other small States that are controlled entirely by Prussia and Austria. and indeed are nobody without the protection of those powers, followed them, and were present. But the Count Hatzfeldt, Prussian Minister, and Baron Hubner, Austrian Minister, were in doubt as to their duty; both telegraphed to their Governments, and both were ordered by their Governments to go; and others, acting under their lead, went also. M. Lightenfelt, Dutch Minister, did not receive final instructions till 94 o'clock in the morning, and it is said that it was be who influenced the American Minister in going. This, if true, knowing all the circumstances, is the most serious charge that lies upon Mr. Mason in the whole affair; for certainly the petty Kingdom of Holland should not decide a question of neutrality for a government occupying so exceptional a esition as that of the American Republic.

It is evident that a majority of the Ministers did regard the question as possessing political signification. The ---itement which prevailed in their minds until they recon-- was the best expections of fact; while the responses of Prussia and Austria, backing up their Ministers in viewing it as a sim ple act of courtesy, which did not compromise them with Russia, is easily understood by those who know the position of these Governments vis-d-vis the contending parties in the present was

All this settles in the mind of your correspond ent, and will no doubt as well in that of your read ers, where the question of neutrality lies, and whether or not the French Government had the right to demand an attendance, or even desired to exercise such a right on the occasion of the late Te Deum at Notre Dame. But the American Minister had reasons for going which ought to be heard and duly placed to his credit. In the first place he had no instructions from his Government which could be followed as a guide in the emergency which presented itself; and here is a great fault of Mr. Marcy, who knowing that such emergencies would be likely to arise, and that four] weeks are required to obtain instructions from Washington, should long ago have done as did Belgium. Denmark and Sweden, and furnish them in advance. In the second place Mr. Mason did not regard it as a political question, but entirely as one of courtesy: and knowing the suspicion which was already held concerning American sympathy for Russia, and not wishing to increase that suspicion by so insignificant an act, in his mind, as staying away from the Te Deum, he believed it his duty, in the absence of instructions, to go. He did not view it as a question of great importance and he feared that the staying away would be a worse committal than going: for on the side of going he had the example of other neutral States, and he had the general custom of the diplomatic corpswhich is, to answer all invitations to ceremonies, come from what source they may; while to have stayed away would have been too prominent an act to have escaped disagreeable criticism.

If Mr. Mason believed that an attendance upon the Te Deum compromised his neutrality, he would deny the right at once of the French Government to command him (by an invitation from another source than the Dean of the corps) to be present. He believed he was asked out of civility, and he returned the civility by attending. And when I add that Mr. Mason had reasons of State for going, and that he is not a sympathizer with the Allies, his act will be more properly appreciated.

We hope that Mr. Marcy will see immediately that our diplomatic agents in Europe have instructions upon this delicate subject of neutrality.

SUPERSTITION OF THE PRENCH EM-PEROR.

The Paris correspondent of The Manchester Guardian

eays:
"I had occasion yesterday to talk at great length "I had occasion yesterday to talk at great length with a person who had assisted at the interrogatorise of Bel emarre, the last of the emperor sassassins; and, after giving me some details which were but the confirmation of those I wrote to you at the time, this gentleman went into some little intimate particulars concerning Louis Napoleon's own charaster and habits, which, coming as they do from a man who was brought up with him (by his mother, Hortense Beauwarna's), and who now sees him for hours, intimately, perhaps, two up wi h him (by his mother, Hortense Beauwarns *), and who now sees him for hours, intimately, perhaps, two or three times a week, are not divested of a certain laterest. We talked of his fataism, and my informant exclaimed, 'No Mussulman ever carried it to that hight—not only has he all his life been a fatalist in grain, but his superstition attaches itself to persons and objects the most extraordinary, and surprise you 'all at once, there where you never expected it to be.' Aprope to this, this gentleman told me two anecdotes to both of which he was himself an eye-witness, and which are certainly curious in their way. Some years ago, when the then Prince Louis was affished to his

courin Mathilde, the betrothed pair were both at Aranemberg, the ex-Queen Hortanne's villa, near the lake of Coustance, where was also the narrator of the tale. They had both of them fixed uson a certain young can-tree in the park with great affection, and made it an object of mutual care. One day something took the whole party at Areneuberg to Constance; and, be tween the hour of their departure and that of their return, a tremendous thuncerstorm burst forth, and the oak tree in question was struck by lightning. The prince and his intended b ide went to visit their forest invoice; and, while looking fixedly at the shivered item before them, Prince Louis (in the presence of my informant) laid his band on his cousin's arm, and said, very ectionally. And so it will be with our plans, Mathilde, and, staking his head, 'we shall never marry depend upon it. ry depend upon it

same a range spirit of as octation with regard This same a range spirit of as octation with regard to manima's objects sommon, as far as that goes, to all superstitions people) has implied Louis Napo'eon with an intense liking for a certain cypress tree in the garden of the Elysée. This tree, when he was President attracted his attention from its half-with-red, sickly state; and he set to work to doctor it—trying no end of experiments to make it reflourish. At length the succeeded; and the trie when he left the Elysée was in excellent condition, as it has remained ever since. The Emperor's solicitude about it is however, intense; and whatever may sail him to the Elysée, his first care is to go straight and inspect this cypress. When the Duke of Cambridge, passing through Paris less May twilvemonth, had a fete given him at the Elysée, the empress lassed orders that not a corner of the garden should remain unbung with lamps, and that every sarms should be alive with light. The person charged with executing these orders determined, however, that no lamp should approach the cypress, for certy sarab should be alive with ight.

charged with executing these orders determined, hosever, that no lamp should approach the cypress, for far of accidents, and here it tennaled dark and unlike all its neighbors. When the empress came to examine the preparations masing for the fete, are espiced a tree evidently forgotten in the general distribution of what was to be one sheet of colored flame. While the emperor was engaged elsewhere she summoned the head mas ager of the works, M. Leroix, (an old friend of Louis Napoleon,) and askee what the meaning was of what she saw. The reply was that no lamp or spark of fire must come near that tree—'for fear' 'For far of what I's and the empress. That is the 'emperor's tree—le cypres dell'Empereur, was the further remark; 'it must not be tone ed. The empress' as onishment waxed stronger: 'Do you mean, said she, lamphingly, 'sheet's a very ten you to root up that tree, you could not do it?' I must as suredly could not 'was M. Lecrox's answer. Meanwhile the emperor joined the group and said quickly. 'What is the empress saying to you there, Lacroix' The gentleman true addressed was about to reply. What is the empress saying to you there, Lac the empress, be forehand with him, observed gayly:
I was asking M. Lacroix if would have that tree
rooted up if I ordered him!" 'What tree—the cy-'press?' was the emperor's retort; and instantly comping the conversation, he drew the empress's arm under his own and walker away."

AN ECCENTRIC PRINCESS.

Couris have their treacherous friends as well as causes, and one of these treacherous friends has be-trayed the secret of the delay in the journey of a crowned head (the king of Sardinia!) whose intention trayed the secret of the delay in the journey of a crowned bead (the king of Serdinia!) whose intention was to have paid us an autumned visit in order to eajoy the pleasures of the chase in the imperial forests with the imperial noces. This delay, faledly attributed to ill health by the innocent, is ascribed by report to domestic perplexity occasioned by the vagaries of a member of his family to whom he is much attached, and for whose conduct he considers hisself in some degree responsible. The young lady in question, perhaps the only one in Europe bold enough to claim her independence, has given her relations much disquietude by her decision to remain unustried, to travel where she lists and with whom she lists, taking the care of her own reputation upon herself, and sakhe eare of her own reputation upon herself, and sak-ng for no protection or patronage from any member of the other sex belonging to her family. Her affertion for the last cover-ign of the country was un-bounced; and the first symptom of friskiness which manifested itself in the young lady a behavior was on the occasion of his Majesty's ceath in a foreign land. She immediately repaired to the spot where he had cied, purchased the botel where the sad event had land. She immediately repaired to the spot where he had cied, purchased the hotel where the sad event had taken place had the entire edifice pulled down, built a magnificent chapel on the spot, in the midst of which the deathbed of the king, eractly in the same state in which it was left at the moment of his dissolution, rises in gay and gaudy colors with its trumpery hangings and tawdry finges striking the stranger who beholds it for the first time with astonishment to behold such an object in such salec. Last year the young lady repaired in grand decision to the chapel, and there upon the bead deposited first the royal robe she is entitled to by her birth to wear on all State occasions; then the broad ribbon, with the jeweled starshe were upon her breast; and, finally, kneeding down by the bedside, while the taxas strategies were upon her breast; and, dinally, kneeding down had placed it on the pillow, publicly declaring her yow to live and die a maid, and never to emit, on every anniversary of the death of her royal relative, paying a visit to the chapel in order to offer up a fervent mass for the repose of his soil.

The bystandris were moved to de from her knoes, and the chapel, she deliberately drew from her poakst a pair of scissors, sud, loosening her magnificent treases from the bands of velvet which confined them, she cut them off to the very root, and laid them beside the crown she had just before deposited upon the pillow which had received the last breath of the king. To describe the as onishment produced by the event would be impossible—a mixture of the sublime and

which had received the ast of car and it we walk describe the as onishment produced by the event would be impossible—a mixture of the sublime and ridi ulous in the scene prevented any further demonstration of sentiment on the part of the bystanders. The princess is a small person, and she tripped down the chapel to step into her carriage, divested of the long glock with which she had entered—her hair. long cloak with which she had entered—her hair cropped and bristly, her eyes flashing right and left with a singular expression of satisfaction at the trick

she had been playing; it was impossible not to en-joy the mystification to its very utmost. Ever since that day she has adopted male at ire, and avels as the Prince de —, paying her promised sit to the bed around which hundreds of tapers are visit to the bed around which hundreds of tajers are burning night and day. It will readily be believed that a person of this character has passions of love and hate equally strong. She has taken Queen Christina en grippe, and vows that her relative shall not visit France without her so long as that talented lady remains at Malmaison. "There is one daughter unimarried yet," says the princess; "Christina has the "diable an corps. If I am not there to protect my "relative, he will fall a prey to that all-devouring intriguante; therefore I desert him not; he is the "ascred by not only a propriate and marker." "sacred legacy of my beloved sovereign and master, "and I will defend him at any risk and peril." It is said that the king is so alarmed at the threat of aid and protection that he dares no. have his fair relative can be brought to reason.
[Paris Letter, Oct. 18, and protection that he dares not move forward until

EXPLORATION OF THE RIVER SALADO BY AN AMERICAN EXPEDITION. From The Washington Union

A letter has been received by the Secretary of the Navy from Thomas J. Page, lieutenant in command of the steamer La Yerba, da ed Sauta Fé, Aug. 7, at which place he arrived from an exploration of the river Salado on the 6th of the above-named month. The river Salado empties into the Parana at Santa Fé, the principal town of the province of the same name, which is one of the Argentine Confederation. Lieut.

Page was accompanied by Acting Lieuts. Powell and Murdaugh, Assistant Surgeon Carter and Assistant-Engineer Stump, officers of the Water Witch. He set sail on the 13th of July last in the mail-steamer La Yerbs, which was procured for this purpose, and which belongs to the Paraguay and United States Navigation Company. By the 26th of July he bad ascended the river a distance of 360 miles, and found it impossible to proceed further in consequence of the shallowness of the river, the water at that point being with 24 feet days. only 2; feet deep, and was still falling. Such is the wincing character of the river that, although he had accorded to the above-remed distance, he thinks that he was not more than one third of that distance in a

he was not more than one third of that distance in a right line from Sants Fé.

The Sa'ado has never heretofore been either ascended or desceaded to this point, and the practicability of its navigation was a problem unsolved until this exploration. It is the most important river of the Argentine Confederation, and is the natural outlet for the products of Salta, Tucuman, Santiago, Mendoza, Cordova, and Santa Fé, but the apprehension of encountering insurmountable obstacles, and the fear of the Indians, have deprived the inhabitants of these provinces of its benefits ever since the first settlement of the country.

f the country.

The waters of the river abound with fish, swans, geere, ducks, terrapies, esipinebas, nutriss and the like, and the adjacent country with deer and other ani-mals; thus affording to the navigator an abundance of mais: thus anording to the havigator an abundance of provision, if he be supplied with the means of senting it. Among the specimens of birds are mentioned the "black-reck" swans. The water, in parts of the river, is too much impregnated with salt to be drunk, but there are fresh water streams emptying into it, and fresh water may be obtained by digging a short distance from the banks.

The recipion of country through which the expedition

The region of country through which the expedition passed is represented to be beautiful in scenery and well wooded. The character of the soil is alluvial, based on argillaceous substratum, and it is said that all that is wanted to transform this wilderness of country into a garden is the hand of civilized man. The government, aware that the resources of this productive country can be developed only by the latra-

duction of a foreign population, holds on to immigrants the most fiberal inducements.

grants the most fiberal inducements.

Lieut Page adis:

"I shall proceed from here to the head of upper waters of the Pilcomayo, with the hepe of descending that river. Its exploration has been attempted by ethers, but has never been accomplished. If it be navigable, a knowledge of this fact would be of described integrated to generate and of indicate in interest to geographical science, and of infinite importance not only to Bolivia, but also to the Argenportence not only time Confederation."

MEXICO.

From The New-Orleans Delta, Nov. 12. The United States Mail steamship Orizaba, Captain Forbes, arrived yesterday morning from Vera Cruz, which port she left on the 8th instant.

which port she left on the 8th instant.

The Spanish steamer Mexico, late the United States, left Vers Cruz for Havans on the 2d inst. The British mail steamer Sa en left on the 4th for the same destination. The Conducts arrived at Vers Cruz on the 5th,

The Orizabaleft at Vera Cruz the ship Water Witch.

The Orizaba left at Vera Cruz the ship Water Witch.
Capt. King, for Brazis Santiago, to sall in a few days.
The foll wing is a summary of the Mexic in news, as
extracted from the Vera Cruz papers:
General Alvarez is sull the provisional President,
and has fixed upon the city of Halpan as the seat of
government, whither he has removed with the Ca siner.
Telegraphic communication has been established betreer that place and the city of Mexico. The choice
of Tialpan as the "provisional capital seems to give
general estisfaction. It is about eighty miles southwest of the city of Mexico. general ratisfaction. It is about eighty miles south-west of the city of Mexico.

The most important item of news is the resignation

of Don Meleboir Oceanpo, the Minister of Foreign Affars, and his entire Cabinet. The cause of this ninisterial crisis we cannot learn from the papers; but it is stated that a new Cabinet has been formed with

Ar icia Degoliado and Arriaga at its head.

The salaries of all the employees of the Government have been reduced one half; and the exponess of the military establishment, which formerly amounted to about \$2,000,000 per month, have been reduced to about \$400,000. These are looked upon as import-

or about \$400,000. These are to see a super serior reference.

General Don Ignacio de la Llave, the very popular Governor of Vera Cruz, has temporarily withdrawn from his post, and resigned the relias of government into the hands of Don Juan Soto, an old and trie friend of liberty. It became necessary for S nor Llave to separate himself from his official duties to attend to private business at O izaba, where his father recently died, leaving his estate in an unsettled condition.

General Alvarez has issued a decree, by which the Government schnowledges all debts contracted by the leaders of the late revolution, for the general good and classifies the same, and provides for their payment. The debt thus contracted amounts to \$1,800,000, and it is rot known by the papers whether this includes the debt contracted by Vidaurri in his operations on

the debt contracted by Vidaurri in his operations on the frontier.

A ramor was current in the City of Mexico to the effect that General Vidaurri had sent a communication to the Government of the United States, through the Mexican Minister at Washington, claiming indemnity for violation of the treaty by the recent invasion of Mexican Territory, by Capt. Calishan and his man. But the papers say they are glad to be able to deay this rumor. They have too much confidence in Vidaurri's patriotism to believe that he would be capable of acting thus upon his own responsibility.

Various clubs have been formed in Mexico, having for their object to carry out the iteerai ideas advanced.

for their object to carry out the liberal ideas advanced by Gen. Vidaurri, who seems at present to be the idea of all Mexico.

Vidaurri has sent to Gen. Alvarez an official Gen. Vidaurri has sent to Gen. Alvarez an official dispatch giving a brief account of his ren conter with the Texans under Capt Calahan at Piedras Negras. He says that in the action at this last named place the Americans were routed with the loss of forty man, their camp equipage, horses, munitiors, and many aims, which were left on the road in the flight. The town of Piedras Negras was pilisged by theur—but seeing that the people had prepared themselves for this by removing all their valuables, in their rage the invaders set the town on fire. The booty taken at Piedras Negras by the fillibusters, also fell into the hands of the troops under Vidaurri.

In another dignatch of a later date, Vidaurri advises

In another dispatch of a later date, Vi faurri advises In another dispatch of a later date, Vi laurri advises Gen Alvarez that he had learned a second expedition of adventurers had started from San Antonie, (Fexas, on the 15th of October, for the same point on the boundary line at which the first expedition crossed, who, it was said, were coming to avenge the shameful defeat of the first party. This expedition it was reported 1 umbered about 500 men. To meet these, he says that he has already one thousand men near Piedras Negras, at do not he 19th a section of troops under his orders, numbering five hundred infantry, two hundred cavalcy and six pieces of artillery, had been dispatched for the another force of one hundred infantry and one hundred cavalcy, with a 24 fisch mortar, to their support. With this force he considered that the frontier was safe, or at all events, that it would cost an immense sacrifice of blood and treasure on the part of the fillibusters to the his communication from The Frontier Vidaurri

his communication from The Frontier Vidaurri In this communication from The Frentier Viduari congratulates Aivarez upon the happy termination of the revolution and the establishment of a good government. He denies ever having had any intention of establishing a Sierra Madre Republic, and says he will be the last man to support a dissolution of the Mexican Union. The report in regard to his anneaudion tendencies is a source of no little amusement to him. He calls Heaven and all good citizens to with the colls Heaven and all good citizens to with the total state of the same had all good citizens to with the calls Heaven and all good citizens to with the calls Heaven and all good citizens to with the calls Heaven and all good citizens to with the calls Heaven and all good citizens to with the calls Heaven and all good citizens to with the calls Heaven and all good citizens to with the calls Heaven and all good citizens to with the calls Heaven and all good citizens to with the calls Heaven and all good citizens to with the calls Heaven and all good citizens to with the calls Heaven and all good citizens to with the calls Heaven and all good citizens to with the calls Heaven and all good citizens to with the calls Heaven and all good citizens to with the calls Heaven and all good citizens to with the calls Heaven and the call the call the call the calls have the call the ness that his only wish is to see his country great and happy. He desires that all good Mexicans should be to understand that the variant army of the North is firmly resolved to sustain the present Administra-tion at the cost of the blood of all composing it, and that they will not lay saide their arms until they are satisfied that the views of the revolution, which was initiated with so much glory in Ayutla and so aspoily consummated in Cuernavaca, are established.

Comonfort, in sending in his resignation as Minister of War and Commander in Chief of the Army to Gen. Alvarez, states that he was compelled to resign be-cause he could not agree with the Minister of Foreign Affairs and other members of the Cabinet as to the policy to be pursued in the formation of the new Gov-

A PECULIAR EPITAPH -A friend assures us that the fel owing epitaph may be found in a village in Dorset-shire, England:

> LADY O'LOONEY,
> Great-nice of Buke,
> Commonly called the Sublime.
> She was
> Bland, passionate, and deeply religious; nd, passionate, and nonalso.
>
> She painted in Water-colors,
> And sent several Pictures
> To the Exhibition.
> She was first consin te
> L A D Y J O N E S;
> And of such
> Is the Kingdom of Heaven.
> (C ayon.)

JAPAN COTTON AND HEMP.—The samples of Japan cotton and kemp sent by our correspondent at San Francisco and referred to in his last communication have been in our office several days, and attracted a good deal of attention. The cotton, examined under a glass, is not as fine as the average of American, and the fiber is a orter and more easily broken. It has a fine color, however, and the fiber has a greater number of barbs, so that it will draw, with proper handling, into a very fine briesd. It has apparently a great many natural crocks in each fiber (his appearance may be given to it in dressing), which renders it easier to spin and makes a bat of it very elastic. From this cause and a natural harshness owing to the number of barbs in the niber, it feels to the touch very much like wool. The hemp is entirely destitute of any linty appearance, and possesses a long woody fiber about five feet in length. The wools resembles the thin bris of a tree until separated into fibers, and is quite stiff, with a resinous sap. Both articles, the cotton especially, could be made available, and, if to be had in large quantitier, would furnish the basis for a valuable com-JAPAN COTTON AND HEMF .- The samples of Japan quantities, would furnish the basis for a valuable nerce with the Japanese. [Journal of Commerce.

SENTENCE FOR KILLING A WIFE .- In the Municipal court this morning Cornelius O'Connell, for man-slaughter in killing his wif-, was brought up for seatence. It appeared in evidence that both husband and wife were of intemperate habits, and that during one of their altervations the husband struck her a blow which felled her to the ground. A wound upon the bead received at that time inflamed in consequence of her excessive use of infoxicating liquor, and otter causes led to her death. O'Counell was tenced to one year and a half in the State Prison.

LIQUOR LAW ACTION IN THE VERMONT LEGISLA-TURE.—The liquor law of Vermont has been slightly amenced. A fine of five dollars has been imposed upon a person found drunk, and tentdollars for procuring liquor under false pretenses. Liquor imported into the State is made liable to seizure and destruction. A fine from ten dollars to three handred dollars is imposed for selling or furnishing impure or adulterated liquors. Dr. Powers, the editor of The Vermont Temperance Standard, proposed a new bill of great length, with many details, which was in the main rejected. The Legislature adjourned on Friday last.

DEATH OF A CATHOLIC BISHOP .- The St. Louis Democrat announces the death of Bishop Vandevelde, Catholic Bishop of Na'chez, formerly of St. Louis and Chicago. He cled of yellow fever on the 13th inst.

WHAT IT IS AT THE PRESENT TIME.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune : SIR: In the addresses of Robert Kelly, esq., President of the Board of Managers, at laying the cornerstone of the present House of Refuge and at the opening thereof, I find the following glowing language used in reference to the children of this House of Ro-

formation:
"A divinely-imaged soul lies wrapped up in the life of each
one of these children, and the moral incaments of its beavenly
birth may be restored. Stained, indeed, it is, but the stains
may be washed away. They are sufficiently impressible to lay
saide aid and to put on new habits. At such lender age, part
impressions are not ineff-coable. Past dedicancies may be
remedied by instruction and discipline."

The restoring of these moral lineaments depends, then, on instruction and discipline. We have looked in on the department of labor; let us do so with that of instruction and discipline, and see the ada stedness of the whole to restore the "moral" lineaments to these "stained sou's."

Taking up at random a couple of school reports of the House-the one f r the year 1852, the other for 1854-I find that during these two years the number of children received into the school was seven hundred and seventy three. Of these that did not know the alphabet there were one hundred and thirty; that could spell easy words, two hundred and eighty five; could read easy besons, two hundred and tea; could read geterally, one hundred and name, could read well, to ty-nine; were us acquainted with arithmetic, five hundred and seventy-two; and of this woole number twenty five had been taught in the Refuge before, being I suppose, returned abildren. In other words, one-such had not learned the al habet; somewhat more than one-third could spell easy words; a little more than one-fourth could read easy lessons; one-seventh could read in general reading; one is tifteen althabet there were one hunded and thirty; that more than one-third could spell easy words, a fittle more than ene-fourth could read easy lessons; oue-seventh could read in general reading; one in tifeen could read well; while more than five in every seven were wholly unacquainted with arithmetic. Tous is the kind of material, intellectually considered, that has to be dealt with at the Kefage. Add to this the fact that they are craminals and go there to be refunced, and we begin to have some data for calculating what about the dealt with a property of the second property of the reading what we will be a not property and more all development. and we begin to have some data for calculating what about be done for these our neighbors' chiltren. By this we see it is an intellectual and moral development that is wanted far more than a physical. Now what is the time devoted to each? For six months, from April to September, the boys are three-quarters of an hour at school before breakfast; after this about two-thirds of them go to their manual employments; the residue remain in school another hour and a half till a o'clock, when they sleeg to work. At 5½ is the afternoon they again nearly all repair to the school-room to be instructed till 7½ making three hours a day in school for the boys—who work eight hours a day in the slops, and four and a half hours in school for these six hours in the shops. During the remainder of the year the boys work a little less, though having the same time in school as before. Taus about our-half as many hours are passed to school as in the shops, which shows either the great superiority of physical labor to p oduce mental culture and moral reform, or else the low estimate place 1 on this culture and reform, and the surpassing importance of chairbottonion. When we also take into account the portion of the day devoted to labor, from 7½ a. m. to 4½ p. m., we may well slop and ask how, from these da'a, it can be made to appear, as is pretended and asserted, that the shops are held to be all ogether of secondary importance. Candid reader, can you make it seem so to you! And again—which is a little suspicious. to you? And yet you go to the house and you will be teld so. And again—which is a little suspicious-locking—we of the four male "teachers" do not go set ocl after breakfast, as might be supposed into set oel after breakfast, as might be supposed, if the school be of primary consequence, but are seat to the school be of primary consequence, but are seat to the school be boys while driving pegs and weaving chair bottoms—these "teachers" places in the school room being filled by monitors taken from the immutes. Nearly every day the past Sumuer the boys employed in working the grounds belonging to the Institution were debarred the privileges of the evening session of the school, being kept as work to so late an hour as only to get in to evening devotions and go to bed—thus having but forty five minutes instruction a day. Chapter 17, section 2 of the by-laws of the lastitution says: "The introduction of labor into the "House of Refage shall be regarded principally with "reference to the moral benefits, raher than the "profits to be derived from it." Surely if this be so, the Refuge is setting a noble example of intellectual the Refuge is setting a noble example of intellectual and moral improvement. Who henceforth will dare question her complete success in bringing into sight the "divinely imaged soul" which "lies wrapped up "in the life of each one of these children," and in restoring to it "the moral lineaments" which have become so early and for the moral part too so dead. restoring to it. The moral introduction and have come so early, and for the most part, too, so deeply "staines?" Let us not be alarmed. A recent correspondent of The TRIBUNE says the Refuge "is in "good hands." When the principal of the school, in his acquait report, recommended that more time be spent in the school, and less in the shops, that nortion of the report was expurged, not being negunited to go the report was expurged, not being negunited to go the report was expurged, not being negunited to go the report was expurged. it. The shops, being twice as effectual as the school in bringing about a mertal and moral growth, should have two hours to one of the children's time. Alas! I tear I am finding it too nearly true, as put forth in the twenty-eighth annual report of the House, that the attention given to the moral and religious train ing of our inmates cannot be exhibited by any sta tistics."
A word or two conserning teachers employed at

this school, and little more will remain to be said to give it a just repute with those who may desire to cuivate an acquaintance with it: and that little we will endeavor to supply when we speak of insentives and punishments. It is, I believe, considered unfortunate to have a frequent change of teachers in schools for the young. Let there changes occur every few weeks where everal are employed, and the effect is quite disastrour. At the Retuge seventeen teachers have been in the employ of the iradiurien in the last thirteen months, and only one who was there thirteen months ago is there to day. When vacancies occur, monitors taken from among the boys are made to supply their places in the class rooms. To the qualifications of assistant teachers little regard is had—a novice and delt being folly as acceptable as a man of experience and letters. I am sorry I cannot present a better exhinit of the intellectual training received by the needy inmates of this New York House of Refuge, but I must be excused, as I have engaged to give the Refuge

We come now to the religious element of the House school previous to the chapel exercises. They are put to get ing Scripture proof to the number of six or eight verses per mouth. This occupies the morning hour. After this they have service in the chapel, con-ducted as in churches generally. After dinner is another hour at learning proofs, if no religious speaker be present to occupy the time. Then another service in the chapel, and the religious exercises of the day be present to occupy the time. Then another service in the chapel, and the religious exercises of the day are cone except prayers at going to bed. Throughout the week morping prayers are conducted by the principal tracher on the assembling of the boys in the echool-room, and evening prayers by the superintendent before they retire to toeir dormitories. Chapter 21, section 2, of the by laws says: "There shall be no "meetings for d'vine service, except on Thanksgiving and fast-days held at any other time or place: "(than in the chapel as above) "experience having shown in the chapel as above) "experience having shown their daily schooling and labor are finished." So, then, He who said, "Seek ye first the kingsom of Goa "and his righteoueness, and all these things shall be "added unto you" is in these days of greater wiscom and steeper knowledge of the human heart and of the wants of the soul, to be discarded as a teacher of rewants of the soul, to be discarded as a teacher of re-form, for the reason that after standing on the feet eight hours a day in making shoes or weaving chairs, and spending to see hours in achool, a boy is "unfit to "attend" a religious exercise. The feet and the end of the body first, the head a long time after, and the soul—well, never mind that—seems to be about the order of valuation when pricing the "disparenced, rder of valuation when pricing the "disparented, replected and misguided subjects" of that almost total failure, the New-York House of Refuge. total failure, the New-York House of Refage. Next in order is the system of rewards and punissnents. And here I would gladly space my pen it grief of truthful parrative. But what shall I do? ments. And here I would gladly space my pen the grief of truthful narrative. But what shall I do? I am reductantly embarked in what, though painful, I still conceive to be a duty. Gladly would I not have felt constrained to seek the public ear to hear a tale of wrongs and evils borne in silence by youth and childhood, for whom have they to make complaint to? But others joined to bring it thus, and therefore with them must rest the accountability. I have sought—

but others joined to bring it thus, and therefore with them must rest the accountability. I have sought— perseveringly sought—to avoid a public exposure of hidden, purposely hidden, and concessed transactions of almost dealy occurrence in the management of those youthful victims of error and evil, and which if the public knew, as they have an undoubted right to know, they would frown upon with indignation, and if true to the instincts of humanity and justice, would never telerate for a day in, a house they wish so care-tuly guarded as that of a rejuge for youth. The State and the City contribute each \$8.000 annually to the support of this Institution, and in the last four years the Legislature in addition to this have appropriated \$125,000 more. The buildings of the Girls Department have been commenced the Summer past, the Society is short of funds, and the President in his the Society is short of funds, and the President in his last address says the Managers "hope to a knowledge "at an early day an additional appropriation sufficient to defray the cost of erecting the Female House." A hearty God speed to our legislators in every lauria-

ble enterprise! Only let it be with intelligence and ecoromy that they disburse the gathered revenues which a State given in trust to them. Philanthropists may ask if their object is attained or satisfactory ap-

proximation made in the workings of the house before us. That other class—I almost fear to make the heart wrung as they are, and weeping and sorrouse, I could not wish to add a single mag to greatly interested in the issue of a work as they the are most concerned? Who so anxious to keep the workings of the Kefuge as they whose sor or impleters, or sixters or brothers, or cousins, making the number of five hundred and more whose only house is the Refuge, and all whose care, instructional discipline is received at the hands of strat. Yet let no quick-answering tear give clouding we lock in serrowing mood at the we wirtness life, and at the barsh appeals which meet at every turn these novir-well-doing and not adepts who less w Bu', first, of the "in entives;" and here an enall be

but, next, of he in entires; and new self-in perplexed, as we shall have to appear in the regative in almost everything—for there is little in the discipline of the house that can operat tell as an inceative to be known for worthy and even that has to operate in directions with honest principle and common f will rank very well with 1 sing one's sel' or veracity. For the practical and calculated working of the 'incentive' system in the light of the institution into the very of the class of boron'—which the some the sell of the borne. The is to bring the implished ras-it rank—even the of rewards in the sift of the house. The tree, in respect to reputed character, civided into tos grades—one, two, tiree and four. Number or a transposed to be the worthiest, and the others in the receives a badge to be worn as a mark of "distinction and receives a badge to be worn as a mark of "distinction" and approphishes." Commencing each week with succession is admitted to be were as a mark of "distinction" and approbation." Commencing each week with fourteen metics, it a boy do not get fifteen demerits in the week, his badge fif one, remains the same; if higher than one, it is made numerically one less of course to the boys advantage. If he gave fifteen more marks of demerit, and no merits, his grade is changed to one numerically higher, if it be not already four. Punishing always degrades. For the slighter offenses the boys are marked. For good moral behavior no meric are given, the advantage in this case being simply that it e boy avoids punishment and entits and improves his badge, if improvede. And yet all the marks received during the week indicative of moral character, even to the numer of thirty or forty or mere, may be demerits and rill the boy retain, say, may improve his rank. For instance, thirty or forty or mere, may be demorte and is a may be bey retain, pay, may improve his rank. For instance, he may get five demerits a day in school, and three in the yard, and ten on Sun ay, a l for immoral conduct, which would make fifty-sight semerits, but going into the shop and act ing his task done first, he may therefor receive ten merits for each day he sees a), making in six days sixty merits; and thus the skillful using of the bones and muscles of the hand blues out all the villative of the week including a Sabbath of a little of the bones and muscles of the hand his sout at the villair y of the week, including a sabbath of a little extra rescality and leaves him improved, at least in standing, by the operation. And this is the practical working of the system. The biggest villains are also usually the smartest to work and hence make their way with the greatest facility to "the class of honor," as appring their fugers at and contemptatously deriding some of the best-behaved boys in the house, who, in as approx their fingers at and contemptiously deriding some of the best-behaved boys in the house, who, in default of supple joints, must plod on their weary way, conscious of a real superiority yet placed in rank, and virtually also in estimation, below the most accomplished scoundrels the louse affords. There is then really no reward of obaracter. A traily well-deserving, exemplary and pains-tasing boy makes his way houseably to "the class of honor," but when he arrives there fit ds that he has been ontartipped and auticipated by an acknowledged knave, who, for knavery's own rake, has lightly clambered up another way. The boys fully understand the working of this system, and they have not so lost all sense of justice, honesty and fairness as no to be ther nughly disgusted and put to shame with it. As an incucement to good behavior it is inculeated that they "who keep a good graie" shall take precedence in being indented. We readily see from what has gone before, that the least "reformed" and most unsecrupulous may get out far sooner than au crderly, well-behaved and worshy boy, and such is actually the has gone before, that the teast reformed and hose unslow upulous may get out far sooner than an orderly, well-behaved and worthy boy, and such is actually the case. In a carefull concocted plot for insurrection and occase, formed last Spring by about twenty of the decime that included and chieffain and sees, e. formed has Spring by about twenty of the most rick era and caring, the ringleader and chieftain of the exploit was an accredited member "in good "standing" of "the class of honor;" and the insurrection being suppressed and the "rebels" having endured the descipline indicted upon them, so that their shop marks could count again, this insurrectionary leacer regained in a few weeks his grade or one and was sent out, reformed in morals, doubtless, to adorn and rerovate society. Others, too, of the gang were soon sent out, while many who isbored to maintain a good name and had for many months kept a good grade were detained, and for a 1ght 1 know remain in durance still. Facts of this kind are, of course, notorious among the box s, and are made the theme of frequent and bitter, heart-hardening, conscience-blunting, demoralizing conversation. What then is the use of the keinge system of incentives! Its use is to farnish convenient stepping-stones for the profligate to of the kiefinge system of incentives? Its use is to furnish convenient stepping stones for the profligate to make an easy exit from the house while its tendency is to discourage the well-intentioned and destroy their confidence in anything making pretensions to right and honesty, and to debanch the minds of the whole with the feeling and conviction that after all fills is but a game of draughts, in which shrewdness, counting and admitness win more prizes than merit and virtue. Secondly, of he punishments, chap et 16 sec. 3 of of the by-laws of the Board of Managers for the government of the House has the following language, the italicing being mire:

"No corporal sunishment shall be indicted upon the boys, except light cases of discipline in the school, who has be disposed of by the principal isacher, unless by or in the presence of the systemic and case of corporal punishment and confinences that be unfaintened which want be accorded in the punishment book with a brief detail of the offense and the punishment infict d for the same, which shall be recorded in the Executive Committee at their weekly meetings."

Crapter 9, sec. 1, says:
"The Superintendent shall be the executive representative of
the Board of Managers, to cause to be enforced all the entering of egulations that maybe adopted for the povernment and manage-ent of the hatitution."

Now for the facts under these by-laws. Outside of

Now for the facts under these by laws. Outside of the school-room the deputy superintendent inflicts more cor, oral punishment than all other officers of the House, and in the majority of these cases he doss it not only not "in the presence of the Superintendent," but even without (at the time certainly) his knowl-edge or consent. This is not rious and beyond dispute. Again, assistant teachers administer corporal-punishment both in and out of school, without the knowledge or corsect of either the Supermend-ent or his Deputy. This also is undeni-able. Again, wholly irresponsible persons administer corporal punishment without consulting a superior officer. I have thus seen surferers against administer corporal punyament without consulting a superior officer. I have thus seen gardeners smartly use the flat of their hand on the side of boys' fleads. I have seen a gateman take up the branch of a tree with several limbs on it—bestow it with much freedom upon a boy for not working, when crying with the too hathe. I have seen a steward first strike with the hand and then kick a how so vigorously as to send hand and then kick a boy so vigorously as to send him to the wall across the passageway, as the boys were retiring to their dormit ries. But why cite cases in support of what every one at the Refuge is familiar with? As to the third italicised paragraph. in support of what every one at the Retuge is familiar.

with As to the third italicised paragraph above, I
leave it with the Executive Committee themselves,
after what has been said, to judge whether it be observed in the proceedings of the house. Probably the,
managers rever have such accounts of the majority of
instances in which corporal punishment is inflicted.
There erintencent dare not make them known, and
the severity with which they are oftentimes attended.
For the Board, even given as it is to countanance, or
at least allow, the outrageous conduct of the house,
would not consent to that between it and the public
in defense of the present administration of its affairs. would not consent to tand between it and the public in defense of the present administration of its affairs. For though it be true as one of them assured me recently in bravado that "the managers have a great" "ceal of influence," it will I doubt not, be found equally true that public opinion is quite as potent and controlling.

actrolling.
Some of the methods of punishing I have glanced Some of the methods of punning I nave glanced at before A boy showing all willingness to perform his bosh, yet oftensimes failing to do so through want of fact to work dexterously, used to get the rattan in no very stimed applications about every second day. Another little fellow whose task was the weaving of three chair bottoms in the bours assigned for labor, failing the contraction is the second day three chairs between the transfer to the second day the second day. to accomplish it, was desrived of his dinner and in the afternoon was severely flowed and sent to bed supperlies, thus having nothing to eat from one morning to another. When punishments are designed mothing to another. When punishments are designed to be more than one linerly severe, the garments are either parted at the middle or entirely removed from the perion giving license to the ratan to play without obstruction. The first of these methods is practiced openly [I am not playing on the word,] in presence of all the boys. The effect, I apprehend, is anything but softening, except to the purfortunate offender.

at the boys. The effect, I apprehend, is anything but softening, except to the unfortunate offender.

Last Spring a boy was, on the evidence of other boys, convicted of having said, while talking of attempting to get away that I was "an easy thing to "kill a man." The Superintendent directed his deputy to bestow on him "fifty lashes" with the ra'an, which he said he would do, and the next day did accordingly; and if I remember rightly, it was a part of the sentence that the whipping should be on the bare back. Another boy received a whipping, the marks the sentence that the whipping should be on the bare back. Another boy received a whipping, the marks of which, to my certain knowledge, as well as that of others, were plainly visible more than three months afterward. Again: a string and a piece of sole-leather were found with a couple of boys, the leather having the appearance of being fitted to the door lock, so as to prevent the shuttling of the door. The boys were taken to the barn; the one having the string was whipped over his trowsers; the ether was stripped naked, lashed to the stairs with a rope like a bed-cord, if it wes not in fact one, and was kept there, I should think, an hour—the time being divided between taking and whipping. Again: two boys were found